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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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The issue of protection is incidentally  
stronger and greater than any man, for it  
concerns the prosperity of the present and  
of generations yet to come.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

The red bandanna is not half so flamboyant  
now as it was last week.

THERE is not much of an echo from Thurman's  
sonorous nose-blust.

THE longer the Democrats think about  
Thurman the less happy they are.

THE signs are propitious. They point to  
about next Thursday week as B. Harrison's  
day.

If the Republican party wants the fifteen  
electoral votes of Indiana, it will take the  
candidate certain to secure them.

PROTECTION is the leading issue, but,  
incidentally, a few other matters will come  
up for discussion by the Republicans.

THOUSANDS of Indians are going to Chicago  
to holler for Harrison. They can't all  
get into the convention, but they can all  
holler.

INDIANA is absolutely necessary to Repub-  
lican success in November; the absolutely  
sure way of carrying it is by the nomination  
of General Harrison.

THE TABLET, an Irish, Roman Catholic or-  
gan in New York, has declared against Cleve-  
land. That present of a copy of the Constitu-  
tion which Grover sent the Pope, doesn't  
seem to have had the reflex influence he hoped  
it would.

LINGUISTS of precise and narrow tastes  
object to the use of the word "holler." Not-  
withstanding this, Hoosiers will have to holler  
for Ben Harrison. In no other way and by  
no other word can they so well express their  
feelings.

WHETHER General Harrison is the choice  
of the Chicago convention or not, he will have  
the satisfaction of knowing how highly he is  
regarded by the people of his own State. A  
"solid State" is much to a man whose home  
is within its borders.

DEMOCRATIC papers are explaining that  
Mayor Hewitt's opposition to the St. Louis  
ticket is caused by his poor health and con-  
sequent ill-humor. This may be, but the indica-  
tions are that his present fit of dyspepsia  
will last until November.

THE Philadelphia Press, in a screed on the  
Presidential situation, says that "the national  
convention will not name a ticket without  
listening to the counsels of the doubtful  
States." If the convention does that, the  
head of the ticket will be Gen. Ben Harrison.

THE Hoosier yell is said by those who have  
encountered it away from home to be entirely  
distinctive, and unlike the vocal demonstra-  
tions made by enthusiasts from other local-  
ities. Chicago will have a chance to become  
acquainted with it in all its vastness next  
week.

NOW that Thurman's record as a rebel sym-  
pathizer is likely to be shown up, the Demo-  
cratic leaders begin to wonder if it wouldn't  
have been well to put a soldier or a prominent  
Union man on the ticket. The issues of the  
war are not yet so deeply buried that it makes  
no difference to which side a man belonged.

IN case of the nomination of Depew, there  
will be one place of refuge left for the dis-  
appointed Chicago Tribune without going for-  
mally over to the free-trade party to which it  
belongs. It can join the Omaha Bee, and  
support the independent ticket which that  
paper proposes to put into the field in the  
event of the New Yorker's nomination.

WHETHER it be taken as an element of  
strength or of weakness in General Harrison's  
candidacy, the fact is that he has always  
been an admirer and supporter of Mr. Blaine.  
He stood very near Mr. Blaine in 1884, and  
no man made more or better speeches in In-  
diana during that campaign than General  
Harrison. But then, General Harrison is, and  
always has been, a Republican.

THERE is no longer doubt that a vigorous  
opposition is being made against the  
confirmation of Melville W. Fuller as Chief-  
Justice. The court records are being over-  
hauled, and a number of black-and-blue spots  
are found in his professional career which  
would not adorn the judicial ermine. It is  
probable, however, that after a process of  
sweating and purgation he will be confirmed.

THE New York Post, chief mugwump, has  
been figuring up Republican possibilities and  
combinations. The first three groups of  
States, counting 182 Republican votes, are,  
combine Indiana and New Jersey, Indiana

and Connecticut, and Indiana and West Vir-  
ginia. The Post says: "It will be seen that  
without Indiana all these combinations are  
helpless." The Post then gives three Demo-  
cratic combinations, and adds: "It will be  
seen by both sets of combinations that In-  
diana is a very important State to both parties,  
and is likely to be severely contested." This  
is an impartial Cleveland-Democratic view.  
It coincides with our own opinion. Indiana  
is the pivotal, the determinative State. The  
Republicans can have the fifteen votes of this  
State and secure the Presidency by the nomi-  
nation of General Harrison.

## INDIANA AND ITS CANDIDATE.

A combination of circumstances point to  
the nomination of a Western man at Chicago,  
and to Indiana as the State from which the  
candidate will be chosen. Indiana belongs to  
the group of central Western States which ex-  
ert a controlling power in national politics.  
The center of political power has moved  
steadily westward with the center of popu-  
lation. The latter, as shown by the census re-  
ports, moved by decennial advances into Ohio,  
across that State, and finally beyond its  
western border. It is now in Indiana. While  
the center of population was in Ohio the cen-  
ter of political influence seemed to be there,  
and the political power of the State was at  
its zenith. During the war, and for several  
years afterwards, Ohio had a controlling in-  
fluence in national affairs. For a series of years  
furnished more prominent men in civil and  
military life than any other State, including  
two Presidents, and a third who, born in  
Ohio, was nominated from another State. But  
the course of political empire moves with the  
center of population, which, as already  
stated, is now in Indiana. How long it will  
remain within the borders of the State re-  
mains to be seen. Enough for the present  
that it is here now, and that by the logic of  
events it augurs a controlling power in na-  
tional politics. The seat of political power  
has passed from the East, and now rests in  
Indiana.

It happens, also, that at present the East is  
not presenting any candidate for President  
who combines the elements of character, fit-  
ness, availability and national reputation in  
such a degree as to give that section of the  
country the commanding influence it has  
sometimes wielded. The Eastern States have  
many bright and able Republicans, but since the  
withdrawal of Mr. Blaine there is none whose  
name overshadows all others, or whose nomi-  
nation would, in itself, give assurance of suc-  
cess.

It happens, also, that as political parties are  
now divided and political power apportioned,  
the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana will almost  
certainly decide the contest. Indiana, mid-  
way between the East and the West, also  
holds the balance of political power. It offers  
to the Republicans, if not the only prospect  
of success, at least the best and by far the  
brightest that appears in any quarter. The  
logic of events indicates it is the battle-field  
which, above all others, offers the most  
chances of victory. Of the five great States  
of the Union it is the only one that is always  
marked as doubtful in politics. In a popular  
vote of more than 500,000, Indiana generally  
gives but a meager plurality one way or the  
other. The parties are so evenly divided  
that it takes but very little to turn the scale  
either way.

It happens, also, that Indiana is able to pre-  
sent a candidate who meets every requirement  
of the party, every demand of the hour and  
every condition which, by the force of cir-  
cumstances and the logic of events, points to  
this as the pivotal State. With a full appre-  
ciation of all the circumstances, and of the  
responsibilities attaching to their action, the  
Republicans of Indiana present Gen. Benja-  
min Harrison as a candidate who completely  
fills the requirements of the situation. If In-  
diana had no claims on the convention she  
would not present a candidate. If she had  
no candidate she would not present her claims.  
Her claim is that her fifteen electoral votes  
are essential to Republican success, and her  
candidate is the only one who can make them  
sure beyond a shadow of doubt. General  
Harrison is an ideal candidate. The Indiana  
delegation which goes to Chicago to present  
his name, and urge his nomination, will chal-  
lenge any State or any delegation to name a  
candidate who possesses as many elements of  
political strength as General Harrison, and  
who can, at the same time, give assurance of  
carrying Indiana. As the logic of events  
points to the nomination of a Western man,  
and to Indiana as the State which ought to  
furnish the candidate, it is a fortunate omen  
of success that he is able to offer one who so  
completely meets the requirements of the sit-  
uation.

THE Philadelphia Record, a Democratic  
free-trade paper, in a lengthy review of the  
status and preferences of the Pennsylvania  
delegation to Chicago, says: "Indiana's fifteen  
electoral votes are worth fighting for, and  
Gresham could better pluck the fruit than  
Harrison, the friends of the former claim, if  
the factional differences between their follow-  
ers could be satisfactorily adjusted." In the  
first place, there is no "factional difference"  
between the followers of General Harrison  
and Judge Gresham in this State, except  
such as is manufactured outside the State for  
the occasion, and for the sole purpose of de-  
feating the nomination of an Indiana man,  
and particularly of injuring General Harrison,  
who is the choice of the Republicans of the  
State; and in the second place, the man who  
says that Gresham could more easily carry In-  
diana than Harrison is either an ignoramus or  
a fool, and in either case he is a very doubtful  
adviser. No sane man, or wise man, would  
ever utter such a statement.

If a candidate is to be named by the Chi-  
cago convention to carry Indiana, ordinary  
common sense would dictate that it be the  
man Indiana Republicans want. If a candi-  
date is to be named to carry Illinois, or Min-  
nesota, or any other State, then it would be  
well to listen to the voice and judgment of  
the Republicans of those States. It would not  
be very good politics to go into Iowa, if Iowa  
were a close and doubtful State, and select  
some other man than the one Iowa Republicans  
desire, with the expectation of increasing Re-  
publican enthusiasm and adding to the Re-

publican vote. It would not be wise  
to go into Illinois, where Illinois a doubtful  
State, and choose some other man than the  
one Illinois Republicans wanted, with the pur-  
pose of encouraging, and stimulating, and en-  
larging the Republican vote and making it a  
certain State. The force of this suggestion is  
increased when the man chosen by the State  
whose vote is necessary and desired is the  
peer, at least, of any other who can be  
named, and as strong and acceptable in every  
other State and quarter of the country. What  
would be sauce for Iowa or Illinois, under the  
same circumstances, is sauce for Indiana.  
What State can name a stronger and better  
man than Benjamin Harrison? Why should  
the electoral vote of Indiana be imperiled by  
passing over him for any other candidate, no  
matter who he may be, or from whatever  
State he may hail?

THIS is what Mr. Cleveland said in his  
"scare" message to Congress in December last  
and which the Democratic convention has  
declared to be the true interpretation of the  
party view on the tariff:

"It need hardly be stated that while the  
present situation demands a remedy, we can  
only be saved from a like predicament in the  
future by a removal of its cause."

"Our scheme of taxation, by means of which  
this needless surplus is taken from the people  
and put into the pockets of a few, consists  
of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from  
abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied  
upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous  
and malt liquors."

"It must be conceded that none of the things  
subjected to internal revenue taxation are,  
strictly speaking, necessities; there appears  
to be no just complaint of this taxation by the  
consumers of these articles, and there seems  
to be nothing so well able to bear the burden  
without hardship to any portion of the people."

Mr. Cleveland declared against "removing"  
the internal revenue tax, and therefore in  
favor of the removal of the tariff on impor-  
tations, which he says is "the cause" of the  
present situation, a predicament that can  
only be guarded against in the future by  
"the removal of the cause." Mr. Cleveland's  
policy den the Mills bill look toward a removal  
of the tariff or duty on importations; in other  
words, toward free trade. Why are not Demo-  
crats honest enough to acknowledge it and  
make the issue squarely and fairly before  
the people?

THE Republicans of Hendricks county, in  
their county convention, adopted the follow-  
ing resolution:

"Resolved, That we believe a majority of  
the people of every county, township, ward of  
a city or town in the State should be em-  
powered by law to prohibit the sale of intoxicat-  
ing liquor within its limits, and that where a  
majority favor saloons in any locality, the  
tax on the same should be placed high enough  
to make the liquor trade contribute its full  
share of the cost of the government of the  
State, and we hereby instruct our repre-  
sentatives this day nominated to vote and  
work for the passage of such a law."

It does not require a State convention to  
let the people know, substantially, what will  
be the attitude of the Republican party upon  
the question of legislation upon the liquor  
traffic. The Republican platform will declare  
for local control, and such taxation of the  
traffic where it exists as will lay upon it an  
equitable share of the extraordinary burdens  
it imposes upon the people. The Republi-  
can party will take no backward step, and  
make no equivocal declaration on this sub-  
ject. This may be depended upon now.

It seems that the tail as well as the head of  
the Democratic ticket is on record against a  
second presidential term. In a speech at  
Columbus, O., Sept. 2, 1872, Judge Thurman  
said:

"My friends, you will never have any genu-  
ine reform in the civil service until you  
adopt the one-term principle in reference to  
the presidency. As long as the incumbent  
can hope for a second term he will use the  
immense patronage of the government to  
procure his re-nomination and secure his  
re-election."

The speech was hitting at Grant, then, but  
the words fit the present case to a dot. Per-  
haps when the old Roman goes to Washing-  
ton next week Cleveland and he will exchange  
apologies—the former for having sent a de-  
lusive to investigate Thurman's personal  
habits, and the latter for having denounced a  
second-term candidacy.

INDIANA can have the candidate for the  
presidency. Every indication, the logic of  
the situation, points to Indiana and to Gen.  
Harrison. If we fail, the fault will be inside  
the State, not outside. The only point of  
danger is a possible belief of  
a division among Indiana Republicans, which  
certain persons outside the State, for reasons  
quite apparent, are doing their best to create.  
Every loyal, honorable Republican of Indi-  
ana should exert his utmost effort to aid the  
delegation to Chicago in a proper and just  
representation of the desire of the State. If  
Indiana's fifteen votes are wanted the con-  
vention will turn to Indiana for a candidate,  
and when that contingency is reached, every man  
of reasonable common sense and political sag-  
acity sees and knows that General Harrison  
is the one who will be named.

If General Harrison is not the nominee of  
the Chicago convention the blame will not be  
hard to locate, and it will rest with those who  
are working to create a division and diversion  
in this State. What Republican of Indiana  
will be willing to come back from Chicago and  
face the people with any responsibility for  
such a result? It is very evident that Gen.  
Harrison can be nominated if he is pressed  
with the earnest, enthusiastic, united support  
of his own State. Every Republican of Indiana  
should consider it his duty to contribute to  
such a consummation by every means in his  
power.

RIGHT on the verge of an exciting political  
campaign the Boston Herald stops to indulge  
in a column of talk about the poor laundry  
work done in that city. As the Democratic  
party, in which the Herald finds its readers, is  
interested in the laundry business just about  
as much as it is in civil-service reform, the  
paper would have saved money and made  
more impression by leaving the column  
blank.

THERE was a deal more truth than poetry  
in Congressman Woodburn's savage attack on  
Sunset Cox for having characterized Nevada  
as a "rotten borough." People who live in  
glass houses should not throw stones. Mr.  
Cox represents a district in New York city

which probably contains as much rotten polit-  
ics to the square inch as any other equal ex-  
tent of territory outside of the solid South.  
It doesn't lie in his mouth to prate of rotten  
boroughs. The Nevada member weakened  
the force of his rebuff by regarding the per-  
sonal part of it, but his main point was well  
taken and Mr. Cox deserved the pounding he  
got.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal, comment-  
ing on the treatment accorded to distinguished  
Americans in England, says: "The whole  
war and woof of English society, politics and  
journalism, are hostile to America and Ameri-  
cans." It will be observed this sweeping  
statement includes politics as well as society,  
yet the C. J. goes hand in hand with British  
statesmen and journals in advocating the  
Cleveland policy of free trade. The British  
are actuated by motives of self-interest and  
hostility to America and Americans, but what  
are the Courier-Journal's motives?

It is time the nonsense about the streets of  
Indianapolis was stopped, and the little cheap  
theatrical display on both sides over. Com-  
pel all companies to go ahead, bona fide,  
with the work of laying down lines and operat-  
ing them, or compel them to take up their ob-  
structions and restore the streets to passable  
condition. It is time child's play was over  
and the streets of a great city properly pro-  
tected. The people are getting mighty tired  
of "monkeying," whether by the Councils or  
the companies.

EFFORTS to enforce the Sunday closing law  
in Cincinnati have thus far practically failed.  
In five trials there have been two acquittals,  
two disagreements and one conviction. The  
most discouraging feature  
of the case is that where the testimony  
for the prosecution is clear and none is offered  
in defense the juries fail to convict. This  
makes justice a farce, but it demonstrates the  
imp ossibility of enforcing a law without pub-  
lic sentiment behind it, and it must not be  
too far behind either.

## A MORTAL ROBUCLE.

Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, fig-  
ured conspicuously at the Prohibition con-  
vention in this city and elicited great applause  
because of his avowed hostility to the Republican  
party. So great was his success in this line that  
he essayed to play the same role at the late  
session of the Philadelphia Conference of his  
church. Availing himself of his prerogative  
as the president of the conference, he took oc-  
casion to repeat his hostility to the Republican  
party under the guise of a pious talk on tem-  
perance, alleging that he had left the Republi-  
can party because it had failed to pro-  
tect his wife and children from in-  
sult in the South. When he took his  
seat there was a scramble for the floor, a dozen  
or more yelling, "Mr. President." At last he  
recognized one of them who began:

"Mr. President—In all things relating to  
church affairs you shall have my most profound  
respect and most dutiful obedience, but when  
you take the advantage of your position to de-  
liver to this conference a stump speech, I shall  
not sit on my hands and see you, as I would be  
politician and his harrange anywhere. You say  
you left the Republican party because it had  
failed to protect your family in the South. What  
has the Republican party done for you? If the  
Republican party has forfeited your confidence  
because of its sins on other subjects, then you have a right to leave  
it, but you must give your grievances to the  
conference in a temperate speech. But now that  
it is here, let me ask you, Mr. President, if  
you have a sufficient cause for with-  
drawing your support from the Republican party,  
it has not been in connection to protect you or  
yours or anybody else, North or South, since  
1876. You will concede, Mr. President, that up  
to the close of Grant's administration our people  
had all the protection that was possible, and  
that you were conspicuous in your approval of  
him and his policy. You remember that, with the  
exception of the Democratic members of the  
possession of the House and have held it ever  
since, and have had the Senate also, a part  
of the time; and that the measures which, under  
Grant and the Republican Congress, have been  
passed for the relief of the colored people, have  
been as generous as any ever enacted. You  
say you are here to protect your wife and  
children! A parallel of cruel mockery is found  
in no place in history. If you had been a  
soldier, by the conviction of the Jews, had  
nailed the Saviour to the cross, they  
mocked him for not coming down  
from the cross. You, with the hands  
of the Republican party tied, demand of us  
to protect your wife and children and proceed to  
withhold from it the moral support of your  
gratitude and approval for what it did when it  
did its duty. One thing I must men-  
tion, you are more honest than most of your  
party. You do not allege that it is its failure  
to do its duty on the temperance question, for  
the Republican party has been doing its duty  
North to put down or to control the saloon has  
been done by the Republicans. After all, Mr.  
President, may it not be something else? May  
there not be some personal grievance, as in the  
case of St. John, and Neal Dow, and many others,  
some personal reason for this abandonment of  
the party that has done so much for our race  
and for the human family? Let me suggest  
Have you any?

"As for myself, Mr. President, while that  
party has not done all that I wish it had for  
the colored people, I do not ready to abandon  
it. I do my best to put in power the party that  
has done its utmost to oppress our race, not only  
in times of slavery, but ever since—the party  
that has allowed us none of the rights of free-  
dom when it has control of affairs, and that is the  
avowed friend of the saloon everywhere. Hence  
I shall go to Chicago to the Republican  
convention and with me the sympathies  
and prayers of the colored people of America,  
and these actuated by some real or imaginary  
personal grievance, I shall give no support  
substantial aid—we are not allowed to, since the  
Democrats took possession of the government,  
twelve years ago, and never will be while it  
holds possession. In the South we shall have  
moral support and the support of our people,  
notwithstanding here and there a few persons  
seek to abuse and vilify it, and bring against it  
false accusations, asserting that it has done  
its duty, when it had no power to do any  
thing, yet confessing that when it had power it  
was true to its pledges and true to us."

THE marriage of Mr. Wascow, of Scott coun-  
ty, to another woman on the same day on which  
his first wife was buried is one of those things  
which could only be thought of by persons of  
vulgar minds and undeveloped sensibilities.  
Such men and women are too degraded and  
coarse-grained to be affected by public opinion,  
and can only be regarded as freaks or monstrosi-  
ties; but what is to be thought of a minister  
who will perform a marriage ceremony under  
such circumstances? Upon him who should be  
a representative of the moral and respectable  
element of the community, public reprobation  
should descend quite as freely as upon the per-  
sons married.

AN Eastern escogee which doesn't under-  
stand the Western temperament calmly remarks  
that "when the suspect concerning the Republi-  
can convention is asked the Nation can settle  
down to the solid enjoyment of base-ball un-  
disturbed until the campaign opens." This may be  
the case in the dull and phlegmatic East, and  
with Indiana Democrats who are not taking  
much interest in politics this year; but the  
Hoosier Republicans expect to open the cam-  
paign on the day following the nomination.  
Even now they sniff the battle and paw the air  
in eager anticipation of the fray.

THE Liek Observatory is completed and has  
been turned over to the State, and the fund has  
been so nearly exhausted in its construction  
that the \$25,000 required annually for running  
it will have to be supplied from some other  
source. There are millionaires enough in Cal-

ifornia who might easily complete the work be-  
gun by Liek, but none of them, save Stanford,  
are concerned in matters of public interest, and  
Stanford, having engaged in the founding of a  
university, can not be expected to do more.

The old adage that a whistling girl and a  
crowing hen always come to some bad end" does  
not seem to apply to Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the  
whistler, who, according to the Sunday Times  
of London, has walked straight into the inner  
circle of society at the British capital; she has  
whistled to the Prince of Wales, and has already  
become one of the most sought-after house-  
wives of the season.

At a Democratic ratification meeting in Wash-  
ington, Ind., a few nights ago a local speaker,  
intending to close his remarks with a burlesque  
warrior's bandana and called for "three cheers  
for the d— old Democratic party." He in-  
tended to say grand old, etc., but he bulled bet-  
ter than he knew.

A RESIDENT of Warsaw who recently visited  
the "Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta" in this  
city, says: "Gen. Reub Williams and his old war  
horse, the same one he brought home with  
him, can readily be recognized in the magnifi-  
cent painting."

"REPUBLICAN!" We have no means of  
answering your question. You will have to ad-  
dress the Mayors or the clerks of the cities  
named to ascertain the present population.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:  
Does the President appoint the Chief Justice,  
or does the oldest Associate Justice ascend to  
Chief? A READER.

BRAZIL, June 9.

The President appoints.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

COLONEL LAMONT says the President's letter  
of acceptance will probably be given on the  
last of July.

PITTSBURGH Chronicle: The Irish-Americans  
of New York city have organized the "Anti-  
Cleveland and Protective Union." This is one  
of the first stunts of the campaign, and it is by  
no means an insignificant one.

Louisville Commercial:  
You can count on Thurman  
A gittin' up and wurrin'  
His way through Sherman

Is the best the posts have been able to do for  
the tail of the Democratic ticket.

It seems that Hannibal Hamlin was much dis-  
appointed at not having been appointed a dele-  
gate to Chicago. It is reported that he said to a  
friend that he would rather wear an overcoat  
a month than miss it. The venerable politician  
smiles again, however, since he is to go as a  
proxy.

The New York Tablet is one of the most in-  
fluential of the Roman Catholic organs in this  
country, and the Tablet says: "Warn  
Grover Cleveland that not 40,000, nor 50,000,  
nor 100,000 Irish-Americans in the Empire  
State will manifest at the polls their conde-  
mnation of his pro-British, un-American, and anti-  
Irish policy."

ALBANY Express: It remains the fact that no  
effort to determine the course of the New York  
delegation will be made until it arrives on the  
ground. The whole tendency of events has been  
towards final unity on the part of these seventy-  
two representatives. The lines of factional divi-  
sion among them, real or fancied, have been  
fading from view as the date approaches, and  
the vital importance of union is made clearer by  
the fact that at Chicago these lines are now prom-  
ising to be altogether obliterated, swallowed up in  
the immensity of the interests that are to be con-  
served.

OMAHA Republican: The New York Press,  
which has been counted as a Sherman boomer,  
makes strong editorial argument in favor of the  
candidacy of General Harrison. Referring to  
his brilliant campaign in 1886, it says: "The  
Republicans want a candidate who can run that  
way in Indiana. The ticket that can add Indi-  
ana's fifteen votes to the 182 electoral votes cast  
by the Blaine States in 1884 will need only four  
more electoral votes to secure its election. Some  
of the Republicans in 1884 were so foolish as to  
let Levi P. Morton in the second place would make  
the Harrison ticket as strong as chain lightning."

EX SENATOR SEWELL, who heads the New  
Jersey delegation, was found by a Philadelphia  
reporter on Sunday at his vine-embowered cot-  
tage at Cape May, looking as serene as a morn-  
ing star. He said: "Watterston put the Ran-  
dalites to rout, but give us harmony all along  
the line and a good, true man, not too rich or  
too brainy, and Cleveland and Thurman can be  
beaten. This country is Republican, and the  
chance of defeating Cleveland are far better than  
they were in 1884. And I will add that in New  
Jersey the Republican party was never stronger—  
never so hopeful of victory. The country  
is not for free trade, nor free trade, nor do  
a majority of the people, in my opinion, desire  
to perpetuate the present Democratic dynasty."

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MAX O'REILLY on getting back to England de-  
clared that "in the higher classes of American  
society there is more culture and amiability  
than in any other country in the world."

BOSTON Transcript: Another gem from the  
public school: A small boy, required to write a  
sentence containing the word "homin," pro-  
duced the following: "Homin marbles have you?"

A PORTRAIT of General Sheridan, by Mrs.  
Darragh, is on exhibition in Philadelphia. It is  
a gift of Mr. Childs to West Point, which al-  
ready possesses Mrs. Darragh's excellent portrait of  
Grant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the Queen of  
Italy has designed a lamp of considerable ar-  
tistic merit. It is of ruby glass, covered with  
a tangle of olive leaves, and supported by doves—  
symbols of peace.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, before his illness, hoped  
to occupy, by the 1st of July, the cottage he  
had been building at Nonquitt. It was to be  
finished by that time. He and his family have  
been greatly interested in the construction of this  
little summer retreat.

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS, the father of the lost  
Charlie Ross, seems to have a permanent place  
in the sympathies of his countrymen, and his  
movements are always read with interest. He  
has just been appointed master warden for the  
county of Philadelphia for three years.

Wm. E. GLADSTONE has been warmly rais-  
ing, both in print and speech, the novel "Rob-  
ert Elsmere," written by a well-known English-  
woman, Henry Labouchere says of it: "A more  
treacherous book I have seldom come across, nor  
one more thoroughly dull and dreary."

A PROMISING writer of fiction has appeared in  
Sweden, in the person of Olof Hansson, the son  
of a peasant, whose genius has been discovered  
by the gifted Danish critic, Georg Brandes.  
Hansson has begun his career with a small vol-  
ume of novelettes entitled, "Sensitiva Amorosa."

To a Chicago reporter who was interviewing  
him a few days ago, Robert Louis Stevenson  
said: "Don't ask me anything about 'Dr. Jekyll  
and Mr. Hyde.' I'm sick and tired of it. Ask  
me anything about my other books, but I've  
heard 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' until it makes  
me sick."

The late Charles Monselet, on the occasion of  
his visit with M. Barriere, insisted on riding to  
the "field of honor" on the driver's seat of the  
cab. He said that he knew Barriere would kill  
him, and never yet having seen the Bois de  
Vincennes, he wanted to improve this last op-  
portunity of taking a good look at it.